REMARKS

The comments of the applicant below are each preceded by related comments of the examiner (in small, bold type).

4. Claims are 2, 5, 7, 11, 13, 14, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Levy (US Patent 6,556,997).

21. Claims 12, 23, 26 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Levy (US Patent 6,556,997), further in view of Kahn et al. (US Patent 6,438,575).

23. As per claim 23, Levy teaches a contents-providing method of a system for receiving contents from a plurality of web servers and providing the contents to a portable terminal connected via a network, a contents-providing method comprising:

(a) extracting user information corresponding to user identification (ID) information and authenticating the user when the user ID information and an input uniform resource locator (URL) of a web server for providing the contents is input by the portable terminal; (Levy, column 5, lines 45-55 and figure 4, item 20; column 6, lines 8-18 and figure 4; see also column 5, lines 45-54; figure 1, item 15; and column 4, lines 42-54).

(b) determining whether the input URL is a channel URL that is of a set of URLs of a plurality of web servers that provide contents of a predetermined field; (c) requesting that the respective web servers corresponding to URL of the channel URL provide the contents when the input URL is the channel URL; (d) binding a plurality of contents respectively provided by the web servers into a single channel when the contents are provided by the respective web servers according to the request, prior to transmission of contents to the portable terminal, and (e) transmitting the converted contents to the portable terminal via the network (Levy, column 4, lines 42-54 and the corresponding items of figure 1).

Levy, though teaching reformatting for SMS transmission via cellular phone (Levy, figure 1, item 16), fails to teach reducing image sizes of the contents of the single channel or reducing a number of colors so as to convert them according to a specification of the portable terminal. Kahn teaches a method for formatting and compressing image files for display on mobile devices (Kahn, column 9, line 55 to column 10, line 19), including reducing and converting images according to the specification of a portable terminal (Kahn, column 15, lines 46-51, and column 10, lines 51-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to have combined Levy and Kahn to provide the reformatting of Kahn in the system of Levy, because doing so would allow web content to reach a larger audience by enabling display on a variety of wireless portable devices (Kahn, column 9, lines 55-63).

26. Claims 24 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Levy (US Patent 6,556,997) and Kahn et al. (US Patent 6,438,575), further in view of Ronen et al. (US Patent 5,905,736).

Levy does not disclose and would not have made obvious a data server that includes an image compressor for receiving the contents from a web server and reducing image sizes or a number of colors according to a specification of a portable terminal, and a proxy unit for

monitoring data transmitted by the web server and calling the image compressor when the contents transmitted by the web server include image information, as recited in amended claim 2.

Levy discloses extracting information from sources such as standard Internet web pages and delivering the extracted information to a cellular telephone display of a customer (abstract). However, Levy does not disclose an image compressor for reducing image sizes or a number of colors according to a specification of a portable terminal.

What is lacking in Levy is also not disclosed and would not have been made obvious by Ronen, Fuh, Kappel, or Kahn. Kahn discloses retrieving content from one or more web sites and aggregating the retrieved content at a network server located remotely from the user, and converting content collected from the world wide web into a format amenable to a wireless device. (col. 10, lines 44-55) However, Kahn does not disclose and would not have suggested a data server that includes an image compressor for reducing image sizes or a number of colors according to a specification of a portable terminal, as recited in claim 2, for a number of reasons set forth below.

First, although Kahn discloses formatting content at the network server for display on a wireless device (col. 10, lines 57-59), Kahn does not disclose how images are changed by the network server. While not explicitly stated, Kahn's network server may rearrange the contents of a web page without changing the image size or number of colors of the image. Kahn discloses that data objects received by a browser application can be unencoded, decrypted, and decompressed and used if and as necessary to resolve dependencies on, for example, the size and location of a graphic image in relationship to text within the browser applications current logical display (col. 16, lines 38-43). This suggests that the reduction of image sizes and colors may be performed locally at the wireless device.

Second, although Kahn discloses that graphical images transmitted to browser applications are encoded and/or compressed using various lossee or lossless algorithms to substantially reduce the transmitted data size (col. 15, lines 48-51), Kahn does not disclose that the compression is performed by the network server that collects content from the world wide web. Kahn discloses that the host computer has a socket driver (such as WinSock) to identify

objects such as compressed data images from the inbound socket data stream, in which the object is identified by the driver as being subject to immediate bypass (col. 16, lines 18-21). This suggests that the images collected from the world wide web are already compressed, and that the network server merely collects these compressed images and forwards them to the wireless device.

Third, Kahn discloses that the data transferred in an encoded, encrypted or compressed form is done subject to a public algorithm specification (col. 15, lines 56-58), thus the compression is not performed "according to a specification of a portable terminal," as recited in claim 2.

Fourth, while Kahn discloses using compression algorithms to reduce the transmitted data size, Kahn does not disclose reducing the image sizes or the number of colors.

Moreover, because Kahn does not disclose that the network server includes an image compressor, Kahn does not disclose and would not have suggested a proxy unit for monitoring data transmitted by a web server and calling an image compressor of a data server when the contents transmitted by the web server include image information, as recited in claim 2.

Claims 7, 20, and 23 are patentable for at least similar reasons as claim 2.

All of the dependent claims are patentable for at least the reasons for which the claims on which they depend are patentable.

Canceled claims, if any, have been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer.

Any circumstance in which the applicant has (a) addressed certain comments of the examiner does not mean that the applicant concedes other comments of the examiner, (b) made arguments for the patentability of some claims does not mean that there are not other good reasons for patentability of those claims and other claims, or (c) amended or canceled a claim does not mean that the applicant concedes any of the examiner's positions with respect to that claim or other claims.

Please apply any charges or credits to deposit account 06-1050.

Respectfully submitted,

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